Observations on an expert review program for questionnaire evaluation

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Expert Evaluation of Questionnaires

Appraisal by survey research methodologists to identify potential problems

- Cognitive forms appraisal (Forsyth & Lessler, 1991)
- Comparison to other methods for problem detection (Willis, et al., 1999)
- Systems and frameworks
 - QAS-99: Question Appraisal System
 - QUAID: Question Understanding Aid

Questionnaire Surveys: the GAO Context

An independent, nonpartisan research agency of the U.S. Congress

- <u>Products</u> include financial and performance audits, policy analyses, investigations
- <u>Surveys</u> are typically one-time, specialty population, list-frame samples of individuals and establishments, using self-administered Web or fillable forms
- Questionnaires may collect financial, behavioral, autobiographical, or attitudinal data

GAO Peer Review Protocol

- Purpose: reduce error, technical review, consistency
- Reviewers: methodologists external to project
- <u>Timing:</u> before and/or during pretesting
- Scope:
 - Primary: instrument design wording, order, visual design and layout
 - Secondary: respondent/subject characteristics, mode, burden and sensitivity
 - Excluded: research objective and justification, sampling, administration, estimation

Review Domains

- Themes: consistency, economy, clear visual design
- Format and visual design
- Introduction (and related communication)
- Instructions
- Navigation
- Questions (construction and wording)
- Answers
- Functionality (electronic)

Examples from Checklist

25. Visually separate nonsubstantive answer categories (such as "don't know," "not applicable") from scale answers with lines, shading, or space, in check-one questions and matrixes.

Examples from Checklist

34] Question wording should accurately reflect and reinforce answer format
	For example:
	34.1. Check-one questions: Ask "Which one of the following"
	instead of "Which of the following"
	34.2. Dates: When requesting a beginning date and end date that are
	to be recorded in two separate answer spaces, consider asking:
	"On what dates did X begin and end" instead of "When did X
	take place?'

Reflections on the Protocol

- Reviews identify problems and result in changes
- Designers generally satisfied
- Reviews are variable
- Specificity of review some designers report mismatch of expectations and actual
- Scope of review some mismatch

Evaluating the Protocol

Assess nature and extent of variability between reviewers; quality and quantity of problems surfaced, and improvements resulting

- Compare across reviewers
- Compare across methods
- Measure costs: time, false positives
- Measure benefits: problems/solutions found, building awareness and design skills

Revising the Protocol

- Change scope of review?
- Increase standardization of review through training, resources, methods?
- Enable designers to request targeted feedback?